FAMILY LIFE

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EMOTIONAL LIFE OF WOMAN

Man is largely an emotional vacuum. So says Lucius F. Cervantes, and he cites abundant evidence to prove it, in a weighty book on *Marriage and the Family* in which he has collaborated with Carle C. Zimmerman.

They are born that way, he insists. "Why is it that in comparison with women, men are emotionally more stoical and even moronic? It is insufficient to answer, "Women are just brought up that way, that's all'." He outlines the biological differences and pictures the process of normal development. "Boys have more symptoms of emotional instability at 10 than at any other age but from that age through the rest of their lives, except for a prepubertal upsurge, there is a constant decline. By full adolescence, girls have three times as many indications of emotional instability as young men. Scientifiic studies find the boy more extrovertive; he shows greater overt expression (laughs rather than smiles;) the boy responds to frustrating circumstances with greater overt aggression while the girl responds with more subjective reactions. In one study of children it was found that 15% were reported jealous; of these children two out of three were girls.

"Throughout the preschool and school ages, girls are reported as showing more nervous habits, such as nail-biting, thumb sucking, finger sucking, and protrusion of tongue. By most existing scales for measuring nervous stability the women show themselves less stable than the men. Girls are more neurotic, or have more neurotic tendencies, but they are likewise able to combat their neuroticism better than boys. This latter factor is in general harmony with the general picture of women's superior powers of vital recovery."

Investigations by psychologist Robert Bernreuter found "that women are much more critical (as they are likewise much more appreciative) not only of other things, persons, situations, but also of themselves. Since they have more reactions to the world of stimuli, they also have more to say—good or bad—about all that world and about themselves. They have a greater tendency to feel miserable, to be sensitive to blame, troubled by useless thoughts, shyness, and by feelings of personal inferiority."

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He develops the proposition that women" have more to say", in another section. "Women's greater loquacity may likewise be related to the biocultural factor that for self-defense she must have more frequent recourse to her tongue than to her fists. In a war of muscles and fists woman is at a disadvantage since she enters it with about one-half the force that men have. In a war of nerves she must see to it that she has a compensation. The practical certainty that a woman has of getting the worse of the situation in physical combat is an incentive for her to take up the battle in a milieu where she can be more readily victorious. An unremitting war of nerves based on nagging, subterfuge, irony, scorn, derision, biting comparisons, feigned martyrdom, is part of the usual female techniques. The vulnerable male seems particularly defenseless when pitted against such opposition. For even if he could launch against her as many words as she can against him, which he can not, she still would hear her own voice better than she would hear his. The human ear can respond to about 7,000 different sounds: which means that it can respond to tones ranging from 20 to 38,000 vibrations per second. Still the woman hears the higher notes, such as her own, easier than she hears the lower notes, such as his. So when she is angry she is not so apt to hear the masculine fewer notes of protest, even if she wanted to."

Turning to another section Dr Cervantes thinks that as men have the stronger sex urge, women have the stronger "sympathy" urge. "As they need greater affection, social attention, emotional response, personal assistance and aid, they feel others need it too. And they respond accordingly. Their spirit of cooperation, their willingness to subordinate their own personal aggrandizement or pet project for the common good, their 'social aid anduplift tendencies,' are all indicated at an early age. . . Daughters perform more kind deeds to and do more chores for both parents."

L. M. Terman's studies reported, as is pretty well known to everyone, that cultural and aesthetic interests are characteristic of the female. That is one reason why there are many more great actresses than great actors. "The woman can portray almost any emotion. Her life is much more of a masque and play than is man's. The pursuer always feigning she is pursued. She is so helpless and yet strangely she is the one who is most frequently in control. In courtship, custom has made her as helpless as a mousetrap—it dare not pursue the mouse; yet strangely enough it is the mouse and not the mousetrap which is ensnared—The man is more direct and more likely to say right here and now what he thinks. A woman is more subtle than that. She registers the emotion that is required for the occasion, not the emotion which she really feels. In this way she confuses the male and, it is feared, occasionally confuses herself."

Summarizing the extensive discussion, of which the foregoing paragraphs give a very incomplete idea, Dr. Cervantes concludes that man is likely to

be an emotional vacuum for an almost endless number of biological reasons. He has not the biological drive nor the "softening influences of the female hormone" nudging his interests into the emotional world. "Man by his muscles and functions is driven out of the home—and his characteristic interests will always tend to keep great personal interest out of the home. Woman's biological set-up likewise will always tend to make her interested in the home and children and people and artistic dramatization of emotion and all that goes to make home-life happy, noble, interesting, and human. It is logical that woman should characteristically be interested in the gentler aspects of culture for that is her heartfelt interest: to cultivate, to civilize, to subdue by the force of her love and emotional appeal all those who come within her sphere. As men dominate in the brute physical world, women dominate in the emotional world. These activities do not contradict one another. These two make one. Alone they are incomplete. Together: 'They are no longer two but one.' "

This discussion of the differences between the sexes and the consequences thereof occupies 450 pages, including a long section on religion and the sexes. The first 131 pages are taken up by Dr. Zimmerman on "The present crisis." He recalls the recurrent crises in family life in the historical period,—some of these crises so severe that they destroyed the cultures which allowed them to arise and persist. Thus Greece and Rome perished. This is an extremely important presentation which the author (professor of sociology at Harvard University) has also set forth in previous books. Careful readers will probably feel that Dr. Zimmerman has fully established his principal points and that a large part of the current sociological doctrine concerning family evolution is dangerously in error. Some of this section is fairly hard reading, and the whole book would have profited by some editing and pruning, but no one concerned with the preservation and strengthening of marriage and family life should overlook it. Whatever its defects, it provides an abundance of material and points of view greatly neglected and greatly needed by students of the subject today.

(MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY, by Carle C. Zimmerman and Lucius F. Cervantes. Pp. 712, price $6.75 from Henry Regnery Co., 20 W. Jackson blvd., Chicago 4, Ill., 1956.)

IN EUROPE, Sunday has been a day for meetings of all sorts—even elections are held on Sundays in order that everyone may be free to vote. A movement originating in Austria and Italy is now making headway, to keep the first Sunday of every month free from all such activities in order that families may enjoy it together, "One Sunday for our children" is the slogan.

COMMISSION ON FAMILY EDUCATION of the sixth congress of the International Catholic Children's Bureau, meeting in Canada last year, recommended that marriage preparation centers be multiplied everywhere, and that education for marriage, for both sexes be promoted in primary and secondary schools. It urged that the family find a greater place in the ecclesiastical life and the the clergy take more pains "to adapt its ministry to family aspirations and realities."

Notes From the AIFR

TWO NEW READING LISTS are now available from the Institute office. No. 222 (revised) is a Short Reading List on Adolescence, for Parents and Teachers, while No. 222A is a Short Reading List on Adolescence for Teen-agers themselves.

DR. POPENOE will lecture at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., July 16-19 inclusive.

FOLDERS describing two of the interesting phases of the Institute's work: *Are you expecting a baby?* and *Child guidance* have just come from the press and are available for free distribution. The first tells of the training courses to "prepare for a healthier, happier experience in childbirth through prenatal education," while the second describes the many contributions which the Children's Department is now making, with the advantage of the additional space gained through the enlargement of the Institute's office building last year.

Educational Notes

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS (hq at 1219 University ave., SE., Minneapolis 14, Minn.) celebrates its 20th anniversary with its annual meeting at the University of Oregon August 20-23.

OUTPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS in the U.S. in 1954-5 numbered 1,234, about half of them being open only part-time.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION were offered to inmates of Cleveland's House of Correction. Most in demand was psychology but "the second most popular group was one composed of married men interested in learning about family relations. The 58 participants were largely those who were in the Workhouse for failing to support wife and children," says W. Marlin Butts, who established the course. "Here, too, group therapy is employed. Almost without exception, each man came to the group with the firm conviction that either his wife or his mother-in-law was responsible for all his troubles... He began to see that the family breakup usually had to be a shared blame and that some of it was probably his... They discovered that what seemed most often to cause friction in their homes was not major crises but accumulated small irritations. Spending money, nights out, annoying mannerisms, spouse's companions, visiting relatives, child care and discipline, control of budget, and the wife's cooking and housekeeping were among the most frequent problems." (*Federal Probation,* Dec., 1957.)

PHILOSOPHY OF FAMILY LIFE is the subject of a convention sponsored by the Family Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, to be held in Buffalo July 14-17 with its theme "God and the family." Although 11 speakers will be presented at plenary sessions, much of the subject will be handled in 11 different workshops meeting daily.

COUNSELING PARENTS of children with mental handicaps was the subject of the 1958 spring conference of the Woods Schools, held at the University of Minnesota May 2 and 3.

IMPOSSIBILITY of finding a home for a large family of children, if the parents are of moderate means, led to the formation of Family Foundation, Inc. in Milwaukee. Its purpose is to acquire decent housing and move large families into appropriate surroundings. So far it has bought two singlefamily houses

and six duplexes and put in them 14 families comprising 20 adults and 81 children. Rentals are around $80 a month. The Foundation also tries to find decent places for rent but has discovered, as do large families themselves, that this not easy! Finding good duplexes to buy is also difficult but the Foundation prefers these to single-family houses. One of its single-family houses was turned over to a couple with 17 children who were living in a sagging building with one toilet, no bath, no hot water. In various ways the Foundation, whose financial resources are still very small, estimates that it has helped more than 500 children, says Louis Beldon, who writes of it in *Ave Maria,* Nov. 2, 1957.

FAMILY LIFE FOUNDATION has been incorporated in Texas and has its headquarters at 5604 E. Mocking Bird Lane, Dallas, which is also the location of the Dallas Marriage Counseling Service, directed by Lloyd H. Jones.

MISSISSIPPI'S "marriage business" will cease to be a national scandal, after July 1, 1958. The last session of the legislature adopted a tight law requiring a blood test and a three-day waiting period, and setting the minimum age of marriage at 15 for girls, 17 for boys. Due to its present lax legislation, couples from surrounding states have flocked into Mississippi, so that of the 66,223 marriage licenses issued in 1956, two-thirds went to out-of-state residents. This record is exceeded only by that of Nevada. Nearly half of the Mississippi licenses went to teen-agers. The new legislation, which was backed by almost every important state organization but fought by the Justices of the Peace in border counties, sets a good example for other states, although the minimum age is lower than it should be.

Inexpensive Pamphlets

ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGE, by Klahr F. Raney II. Pp. 27, price 50c from Dept. of Publication, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Memphis, Tenn.

YOUR CHILD'S EMOTIONAL HEALTH, by Anna W. M. Wolf. Pp. 28, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets (No. 264), 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.

LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY on sterilization, price 50c from Human Betterment Association of America, 105 W. 55th st., New York 19, N.Y.

UNDERSTANDING THE YOUNG ADULT pp. 10, folder distributed by Information Services Division, Dept. of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada.

THINKING ABOUT MARRIAGE, by Gelolo McHugh. 6-page folder, single copies free on request to Family Life Publications, Box 6725, College Station, Durham, N.C. Available in quantity at $1 per 100.

PARENTS AND VOCATIONS, by Ben Palmer, and FAMILY PRAYERS AT MASS, by John Doran, price 10c each from The Queen's Work, 3115 South Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

BEHAVIOR: the unspoken language of children, pp. 4, price 15c from Child Study Assn. of America, 132 E. 74th st., New York 21, N.Y.

EMOTIONAL FIRST AID ON THE JOB, by Harry Levinson. Price 10c from National Assn. for Mental Health, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N.Y.

THE OLDER PERSON IN THE HOME, Public Health Service Pub. No. 542,

pp. 34, price 20c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

CLERGYMAN'S GUIDE TO RECOGNIZE SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS, by Thomas W. Klink. Pp. 10, price 10c from the Nat'l Assn. for Mental Health, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N.Y.

YOUR COMMUNITY AND MENTAL HEALTH, by Elizabeth M. Dach. Pp. 28, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets (No. 263), 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.

TEEN AGE GANGS, pp. 24, a publication of New York City Youth Board.

BUILDING BETTER VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS, ed. by T.H. Stevenson. Pp. 112, distributed by The Foundation for Voluntary Welfare, P.O. Box 294, Princeton, N.J.

ARE YOU A FRONT PAGE PARENT? by John J. Kane. Pp. 24, price 10c from Ave Maria Press, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Around the World

ITALY abolished the licensing of prostitution, by a statute passed on January 29.

VIET NAM has adopted a law prohibiting divorce, except in special cases authorized by the president of the republic.

MALTA now has a counseling service, the Cana Marriage Advisory Council, based largely on English and Italian patterns. The Council has a group of "social counsellors", carefully selected and trained, as well as a panel of priests, physicians, and lawyers, to advise in matters of marriage and prospective marriage.

MATERNAL MORTALITY has shown a great decrease in almost all parts of the world during the last decade,—partly no doubt due to the use of antibiotics. Survey by the World Health Organization found lowered figures in 49 countries.

GERMAN LAW since Oct. 1, 1957, prohibits children under 6 from attending motion picture theaters, even if fairy tales are being shown. Exhibitors demanding an exception for fairy tales were countered by educators who said the film treatment of these classics never represented the poetry and purity of the originals.

WORLD CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS, organized by the International Union for Child Welfare, will be held in Brussels July 20 to 26.

TENTH WORLD CONGRESS OF THE FAMILY, to be held in Paris, will cover the entire week of June 16, and is organized on a larger scale than the previous meeting. Honorary president is Rene Coty, president of France. Dr. and Mrs. Lester A. Kirkendall are the official representatives of the AIFR, which is an active member of the International Union of Family Organizations that is sponsoring the meeting.

CRIME RATE among foreign-born residents of Canada is only half that of the native-born, according to a survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Research Notes

IF FATHERS have to walk the floor at night with baby to stop its squalling, it is all mother's fault, says a report to the British Medical Assn. Psychologists at the London University Child Study Center, investigating the subject, say the trouble usually arises from the fact that mother does not cuddle the baby enough during the daytime.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

LOVE AND CONFLICT, by Gibson Winter. Pp. 191 (no index,) price $3.50 from Doubleday & Co., 575 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1958.

The modern American has more need than ever for understanding and affection, but his his ability to receive them is shrinking steadily, says Dr. Winter. Outside the home woman is a second-class citizen; inside the home man is a second-class citizen. Families with no deep roots and compulsive anxiety for "conformity" are producing children who can't become good citizens. Husband and wife are unable to love each other, to love their children, or to love their parents. Church, school, and community are all failing to give support to family life which it needs. Intimate friendships are rare: "the most virulent poison created by industrial society is excessive loneliness." The most hopeful line along which to attack all these evils is to reorganize the home so that it can provide more of the genuine, deep intimacy that human beings must have. Wives must encourage their husband to take more authority in the home. Personal integrity and a sense of responsibility, developing slowly in the family at present, must be promoted. There are some signs of progress in the right direction, Dr. Winter believes; but they need great reinforcement. This is a very readable book by which anyone can profit, even though it depends too much on oversimplification and exaggeration. Dr. Winter is former Protestant minister who went over into the academic field, teaching ethics and sociology in the federated theological faculty of the University of Chicago, and who has also been active in labor relations.

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MATE SELECTION, A study of Complementary Needs, by Robert F. Winch. Pp. 349, price $5.00 from Harper and Brothers, 49 E. 33rd st., New York 16, N.Y.

The importance of Mate Selection for human welfare and progress is so great that such a book is this is to be warmly welcomed. Dr. Winch is a Professor of Sociology at Northwestern University, and fortunately, much interested in this field. The book consists of a too brief review of assortative mating (homogamy) and out-mating (heterogamy) leading up to the fuller treatment of complementary need mating, or based on race, language, and sharing of a culture. This is far too restricted, for preferring the prevailing personal characteristic within a small group, such as tallness, lightness, or a manner of life and expression like one's own, needs consideration also. There is much more homogamy than is recognized in this book, in fact, resemblance to the loved parent has long been recognized. Heterogamy is considered as mainly a social pressure against close-breeding, yet this also may be a personal preference. The child made fun of for shortness, fatness, red hair, fairiness, has his ego-ideal of escape from the disliked personal trait. The pilot research on twenty-five couples justifies an extension to a larger group and one more extensive as to coverage of the traits measured. The greatest need is to have quantitative correlations and a comparison group; but especially to build curves giving the

mating characteristics at the various degrees. The author considers "it seems reasonable to speculate that the most highly complementary couples would have some emotional problem. . that the least complementary would probably not have. . . and we may believe that the happiest couples should be those with middling complementariness." Aside from this statement, degree is almost ignored, yet the advantage of complementariness depends on its level, which is not well known by the courting or courted person. This matter of degree is what we need to know and this study needs supplementing before it has much utility. "How much" is the greater question.

—Roswell H. Johnson, Ph.D.

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INTO THE VALLEY WITH GREG,by Temple McAfee Young. Pp. 30 (no index,) price $2 from Greenwich Book Publishers, 489 Fifth ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1958.

In this simple little book Mrs. Young tells the touching story of the death of their four-year old son from cancer. Proceeds from the sale go to a fund for medical aid, in the cancer field, to underprivileged children.

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PSYCHOTHERAPY AND RELIGION, by Henry Guntrip. Pp. 206, price $3 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 7958.

"The constructive use of inner conflict" is the topic of Dr. Guntrip, an English Congregational minister who became a psychoanalyst. While he was influenced strongly by Freud, he declares that "At best Freud's views turn out to be only a scientific version of the old traditional dualistic dogma of the soul as the field of battle between the lusts of the flesh and the moral and religious conscience." Moreover, "the technique of psychoanalysis is but a means of discovering what problems the patient has to solve, and his power to solve them is derived from the therapeutic personal relationship with the analyst." Psychotherapy is neutral; it can be used equally for good or for evil; hence the necessity of a religious orientation on the part of the analyst. "Psychotherapy is evidently a truly religious experience and religion at its maturest is the fullest attainment of the aims of psychotherapy." It is necessary that psychotherapy have a set of values. Anxiety and conflict are not of themselves neurotic evils to be eliminated, thereby leaving the patient in a state of vegetable happiness. They are to some extent necessary to motivate man toward a fuller and more productive life. Dr Guntrip's book, directed mainly toward those, clergymen and others, who have some familiarity with psychotherapy, is certain to stimulate thought and produce clarification of ideas.

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THE QUEST FOR DESTINY, by Allen Wheelis. Pp. 250 (no index,) price $3.95 from W. W. Norton & Co., 55 Fifth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1958.

Psychoanalyst Wheelis (in private practice in San Francisco) discusses the far-reaching changes in human personality during the last generation or more. Psychiatric treatment is regarded as the royal road to recovery from neuroses; but from what are people expected to get well? "Most often nowadays it is from loneliness, insecurity, doubt, boredom, restlessness and marital discord." These are very different from the "classical" forms of neurosis as described in the

earlier literature, and the analyst has a hard job in dealing with them. Often he feels that he is getting nowhere; the patient seems to have no will power. The social character of our time, being largely without goals, lacks any sense of meaning and purpose. It is producing a flexible, adjustable, conformable sort of personality that may be ill-suited to any long-time purpose in life. Dr. Wheelis has a lot of interesting things to say about the training and experience of analysts. They have their difficulties! This thought-provoking book assumes some knowledge of modern psychology. For the educated reader it will help to debunk much psychiatric dogma and cause some useful mind-searching.

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USING THE BIBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS CHILDREN ASK, by John L. and Arleen Gilmer Fairly. Pp. 99 (no index,) price $2 from John Knox Press, Box 1176, Richmond 9, Va., 1958.

The title is an adequate description of this book, written for children of 8 years and under. Dr. Fairly is associated with the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.

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HOW TO BE A FATHER, by Frank B. Gilbreth jr. Pp. 132, price $2.95 from Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 432 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Co-author of Cheaper by the dozen, Mr. Gilbreth is now a newspaper man, it appears, a new father. His book is more for entertainment than information, but manages to pack in some useful information, along with the exaggeration that almost invariably pervades books that are written to be funny.

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THE UNSILENT GENERATION, ed. by Otto Butz. Pp. 189 (no index,) price $2.95 from Rinehart & Co., 232 Madison ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Personal sketches by 11 anonymous seniors at Princeton University, edited by a member of that university's faculty. To say that these autobiographical bits, by a few hand-picked students at a somewhat atypical university, reveal "the temper, the moral attitudes, the credos, and the aspirations of young people today," is absurd presumption. Most readers will not only hope but firmly believe that they are not representative, for they reflect little credit on the writers or their families, or on the university. Certainly there are many students in many colleges who are not preoccupied with liquor and sex, snobbishness and bigotry, which are so greatly emphasized in these essays.

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THE PERSONAL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK, by Jacob S. Spiro. Pp. 256, price $3.95 from Greystone Press (Hawthorn Books) , 100 Sixth ave., New York 13, N.Y., 1958.

If this is not "a complete guide to financial security and legal protection for every family," as the publishers claim, it at least covers a good deal of ground, starting with marriage and ending with widowhood. Mr. Spiro is a New York attorney.

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PSYCHOTHERAPHY BY RECIPROCAL INHIBITION, by Joseph Wolpe. Pp. 239, price $5.00 from Stanford University Press, Standford, Calif., 1958.

Since most of the current methods of psychotherapy have been found to give very unsatisfactory results, there is a widespread search for something more effective to take the place of the outmoded treatments based on psychoanalysis and various other techniques.

Attempts to use the conditioned reflex treatment (foundations of which were laid by I.P. Pavlov in Russia and John B. Watson in the U.S. nearly half a century ago,) have seemed promising and Dr. Wolpe, a South African psychiatrist, has developed them in detail, claiming 90% success as against 40% which the psychoanalyst can claim. The book is directed to those professionally concerned, and deserves careful study.

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THE CREATIVE POWER OF MIND, ed. by Willis H. Kinnear. Pp. 351 (no index,) price $4.95 from Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1957.

Sixty-five essays, many of them by distinguished men and women, which attempt to give a picture of the universe, of the nature of thought, and the ways in which thought can be made useful in the life of the individual. The book offers plenty of food for thought.

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PREGNANCY AND BIRTH, by Alan F. Guttmacher. Pp. 255, price 50c from New American Library, 501 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1958.

This "book for expectant parents" which now appears in paper covers as a Signet Key Book, was reviewed in its original edition, in *Family Life*.

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LONG IS THE WAY, by Ruth Muirhead Berry. Pp. 270, price $3.75 from Muhlenberg Press, Philadelphia 29, Pa., 1958.

A novel which shows the rebellion of two adolescents, their premature sexual experiments, and the long, hard road they traveled before they found themselves.

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LIVE AT PEACE WITH YOUR NERVES, by Walter C. Alvarez. Pp. 267, price $4.95 from Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1958.

One of the deans of American medicine offers simple but sound help, apparently based partly on a syndicated newspaper column which he has published for several years past. He devotes 75 pages to marriage and parenthood.

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FAITH FOR PERSONAL CRISES, by Carl Michalson. Pp. 184, price $3.50 from Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth ave., New York, N.Y., 1958.

Breakdown of marriage is one of the crises which Dr. Michalson (a clergyman now on the faculty of Drew University) discusses, and he sees five factors as contributing to such breakdown, all of them being "synonymous with the profaning of its holiness:" (1) exploitation, (2) an unrealistic view of love, (3) an unwholesome view of sex, (4) the legalistic attitude toward divorce, and (5) irresponsibility.

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STERILAZATIONS performed under state laws in the U.S.A. during 1957 totaled 973, a slight increase over the 909 reported in 1956, says the Human Betterment Assn. of America (105 W. 55th st., New York 19, N.Y.). North Carolina led with the largest number, followed by Georgia, Virginia. Of the 29 states with sterilization laws on the statute books, a dozen reported no operations. The total number recorded since the adoption of the first state law more than half century ago is 60,166, of which 24,008 were on men and 36,158 on women. Half of these were on persons committed to state institutions as mentally ill, most of the others on mentally deficient persons. Detailed report may be had for 10c on request to the Human Betterment Assn.

FOR THOSE WHO DEAL WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

The American Institute of Family Relations offers pamphlets and booklets that will help you to answer the questions young people ask, frankly, convincingly, and in the light of modern science. Here are a few selections from the list:

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